

CONFRONTATIONS

New democratic youth / For an independent socialist Canada

VOL.3 NO.

AUG 71

Winnipeg

Weather vane Supplement Inside

CONVENTION ISSUE

When the NDY meets in convention on Aug. 28-31 in Winnipeg the main discussions will consist of analyses of the past performance of the organization as a federal entity and a charting of the future strategies.

There is a general agreement among all that the situation that has existed over the past two years cannot go on, but how to improve the situation is a matter of contention. The Saskatchewan executive suggested that the federal organization should cease to exist while other sections are suggesting ways of altering the structure to make it meet the needs of the membership. Manitoba has suggested a much simplified structure where the federal council would consist of one member from each provincial section and act primarily as a co-ordinating body for actions of a national scale.

But the best structure in the world will do no good without strategies and directions to work on. To decide on these

the convention will divide into constituency workshops for students, and workers. Also there will be discussions of the NDY's relations to the rest of the Party and to the Waffle section.

How can one work best in the Party and organize in one's place of work-- these are the basic questions that must be answered. Without a resolution of these contentious questions the NDY will continue to flounder in the quagmire that has afflicted it for so long. That is what we, as young socialists, must regard this convention as, a last chance at relevance and progress for the NDY.

The importance of this convention cannot be overly stressed. Clear directions for future activities must be decided on or the NDY will disintegrate into nothing but a handful of young NDPers aspiring to higher things in the Party.

If we are an organization made up of socialists who are young and as such are working with other young people to raise their level of political and social consciousness, then we must fully accept that responsibility. We must analyse where we have failed to do this in the past in order to determine how to achieve it in the future.

What are the differences in approach between students and young workers, how do you bring them together into locals and into the movement? How can we work with other organizations like Women's Liberation or the National Farmers' Union outside the Party, and how do we relate to the Waffle inside the Party. How can the NDP be transformed and returned to its original socialist principles, and what is the role of the NDY in that transformation?

The answers to these questions will only come with much discussion but come they must in order to carry forward our struggle for socialism.

- ken cookline

a decade of struggle

by gordon flowers

The history of the New Democratic Youth is if anything a story of struggle, struggle within its ranks and with the various social, economic and political forces in Canada.

The NDY adopted its name when the New Democratic Party evolved out of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. Prior to that it was called the Co-operative Commonwealth Youth Movement. The CCYM, like the CCF, had a history of radicalism and militancy but during the fifties the CCYM and CCF became more moderate. This trend continued in the early years of the NDY. But even from the first founding convention of the NDY a small isolated group developed that was more radical than the general membership. They felt that the so-called establishment of the Youth was opportunist and careerist. And so the two different political forces struggled to gain the majority support of the membership in the NDY.

The establishment group represented the views and policies of the leadership of the NDP and tried to keep the NDY organized as a traditional social democratic youth group. This traditional role of the NDY was working on university campuses to recruit new leaders for the NDP. The NDY was involved in model-parliaments and bringing NDP speakers to various campuses across Canada. The Party looked upon the Youth as the training ground for the Party's leaders with special electoral skills (with model-parliament experience). When elections came the Youth was the hardest working element in the NDP.

The more radical group questioned many of the concepts of the establishment, especially model-parliament and its policy. At the various provincial and national conventions, the membership would

struggle between the establishment and the left group to find its direction until the next convention.

The national convention of 1965 was the start of a serious split between left-wing forces in the NDY. Leftists had built some strength in all the provincial sections of the NDY but they had little inter-provincial contact until two or three months before the 1965 convention.

The left was in control of two provincial sections, Quebec under Wm. Lenihan and a loose group under the leadership of Jim Harding in Saskatchewan. The Quebec group sent representatives to Ontario to contact the left group there. This Ontario group was under the leadership of the Young Socialists (Trotskyists). Both groups joined together to draft up a manifesto and to make arrangements for a loose group called the Left Caucus for the



a decade of struggle
con't from p.1

national convention of the NDY.

The Left Caucus was defeated by one vote for president of the NDY. Terry Morley was elected over Wm. Lenihan. But at the same time the loose collection of left wing people broke their unity over a struggle of the Trotskyist and non-Trotskyist element. The Trotskyists had decided that a left-wing convention victory would destroy any possibility for recruitment to their own organizations. From that point on, they would work alongside the right-wing establishment to defeat the other left groups.

As time went on the right gained strength in all provincial sections except Quebec and Alberta. These two provinces continued to remain in the leadership of the left coalition group. But by 1967 the left coalition group started to get involved with other political organizations. At McGill University the NDY found that it had reached its limit in growth, that the committed socialists were either in the NDY or in smaller socialist or communist groups. A decision was made to organize a group that would bring in left liberal peo-

ple together for joint action against the university administration. So leaders of the Que. and McGill NDY formed the SDU (Students for a Democratic University) at McGill. The SDU grew at a rapid rate and spread across the campuses in other parts of the country. The SDU eventually became more radical than the NDY under establishment leadership.

At the 1967 convention the NDY left coalition group in control of Que. and Alta. and a few individuals in other provinces, decided to come to the convention with the idea of splitting from the NDY. The leadership of the left coalition group decided it was time to get their few supporters together and form a new organization from the NDY. But by accident or whatever (an act of organizational genius) the left won the convention.

The establishment divided running two candidates for president. The first ballot defeated the more centralist candidate. This forced more moderate delegates to cast their vote for the left

wing candidate, Ken Novakowski, to defeat the extreme right wing. The centre coalition group elected to the national executive was not a majority but the larger of the three blocks. The full time federal secretary was appointed from the left coalition group.

Not to the surprise of the left coalition group they found the NDY unorganized and without Party support the structure would collapse. Immediately a decision was made to produce a mass youth paper called Confrontations with 100,000 copies per issue and distribution in every major centre in Canada. This was the main project of the Quebec section. In Alta. that section started Confrontations Publications publishing educational literature for the NDY. The other main position taken was to orientate the organization and its activities to the working class.

The leadership of the NDY decided to withdraw from model-parliaments, discontinue affiliation to the revealed CIA fronts, the International Union of Socialist Youth, refused to take free trips to Europe by NATO, and cut staff salaries

ONCE UPON a TIME



What ever happened to the spectacular teach-ins, demonstrations and occupations which jostled Canadian campuses from '67 to '69?

The bourgeois press says the radicals were proven socially irrelevant. After all, with a gloomier economic picture today there could be trouble if any militant Marxists were still around!

Post-W.W. II North American consumptiveness and anti-Communist hysteria crushed social dissent in Canada. But Mickey Mouse, Coca-Cola and the atom bomb paved the way for unrest in the '60s.

Out of the '50s came the ban-the-bomb movement, full of Gandhian idealism. Extra-parliamentary political action returned to Canada with hundreds joining marches and rallies.

At the end of 1963 US nuclear war heads were brought into Canada by the Pearson government. The CUCND along with the Voice of Women and smaller pacifist-oriented groups took aim at Bomarc missile homes in LaMacaza, PQ, North Bay, Ont. and Comox, B.C. CUCND introduced post-WW II civil-disobedience to Canada by blocking entrances to the LaMacaza base in Gandhian fashion. But the arrival of the warheads took the steam out of the ban-the-bomb campaigns.

At the same time the Gulf of Tonkin summer pushed the scope of the peace movement beyond the nuclear threat. CUCND evolved into the Student Union for Peace Action (SUPA).

Running parallel to the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in the US, SUPA became Canada's New Left.

On the negative side SUPA failed to relate to the working class as a potential ally or to study its distinctly Canadian characteristics. Dismissal of the NDP and the labour movement resulted in several serious but short-lived attempts to form alliances with isolated, minority oppressed groups in areas such as Sask. Indian reserves and Kingston slums. SUPA also tended to breed anarchist sentiments reflecting the total alienation of the American New Left from all existing political institutions.

On the positive side, SUPA challenged the complacency of bureaucratic elites. It also contributed to a radical socialist ideology by pushing the concept of "participatory democracy" and by distributing information on the Vietnamese liberation struggle.

In 1965 the Canadian Friends of SNCC (Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee), whose workers overlapped with SUPA, carried the art of mass demonstrations to new post-war heights.

TV had dramatically revealed racist extremism in the southern US. In Canada several thousand demonstrated. Proceedings at the US consulate in Toronto were disrupted by sit-ins and 2500 marched in Ottawa in support of Martin Luther King's Selma to Montgomery, Alabama march.

In 1966 the NDY initiated the first cross-Canada Vietnam War protest. On March 26 demonstrations of about 3,000 occurred in both Ottawa and Vancouver, and hundreds marched elsewhere.

The Young Socialists (YS) with their Vietnam fronts became one of the most persistent organizers of anti-war rallies. As the youth affiliate of the Trotskyist League for Socialist Action, it started in 1960 preparing to attach itself to the emerging NDY.

The rightward drift of the CCF carried into the early years of the NDP. In that climate the NDY lacked a solid socialist base. The YS set out to recruit left NDY members to build the YS. Consequently, it hindered the development of a committed NDY socialist leadership. Right-wing expulsions of YS members and ensuing resistance stalled the NDY for several years. However, pockets of left NDY activists formed with re-emergence of socialist sentiment out of pre-Cold War CCF families.

from \$500 to \$200 a month. The new leadership also saw a role for the NDY as the conscience of the NDP. In the fall of 1968 certain elements of the NDP federal council unsuccessfully tried to cut the Youth grant by \$200 from \$800. But in the winter of 1969 the executive of the NDP cut the grant totally. The Youth had to try to survive until early spring to appeal the sentence at the next federal council meeting.

The NDY prepared a pre-council meeting with persons in the party that were left or pro-Youth. From the meeting, in the spring of 1969 in Ottawa, a decision was made to organize in opposition to the present leadership of the NDP. From this we have seen the emergence of the Waffle. The N.D.Y. representatives at the spring council meeting did get back \$400 a month but the cut in funds made the NDY organizational campaign that much harder.

At the July 1969 convention of the NDY in Ottawa many problems developed but some definite decisions were made that were positive and concrete. The NDY was to

respect Quebec Liberation struggles by opening itself to alliances with purely Quebec organizations, on the basis of common struggles against American Imperialism. The need to further NDY orientation in a working class direction was emphasised. NDY locals were to be established in social constituencies like unions and schools, rather than bourgeois electoral districts.

Since then the NDY has lost most of its purpose and direction. The Waffle has become the main conscience of the NDP. Several new Socialist and Communist groups have seriously questioned our role and the failure of the NDY to orientate itself seriously and effectively to the working class. What then is the future purpose and direction of the NDY?

No other group in Canada or the U.S. comes close to the dream of building a large broad-based working class youth movement. The NDY under a farsighted leadership committed to building such an organization and prepared for a long struggle. The NDY was built on struggle and it will have to continue to do so if we ever hope to see an independent socialist Canada.

As black sections of U.S. cities erupted in flames and millions marched against the war, SUPA probings, like those of Canadian Dimension, revealed "Canadian" business to be controlled, and increasingly so, by U.S. multinational corporations and related agencies.

SUPA's New Left togetherness began to strain as some adherents pushed toward Marxist, anti-imperialist class consciousness while others retained Gandhian, anarchist or minority-group theories. At this time the NDY left-wing secured key federal NDY positions and set out to build a broad socialist youth movement based on the struggle "for an independent socialist Canada".

The Vietnamese Tet Offensive ushered in 1968, making it clear to all that the U.S. war effort had failed. Then came the nation-wide revolt of the German SDS, the Columbia University insurrection, the French student - worker General Strike, more ghetto rebellions and police assaults against the Black Panthers following King's assassination, Czechoslovakia, Chicago, and Mexico.

SUPA dissolved, making way for the short-lived New Left Committee which launched the contemporary Canadian women's liberation movement.

Left activists achieved a top layer leadership of the Canadian Union of Students (CUS). With groups of Students for a Democratic University (SDU) and similar radical campus committees, they spear-headed student power struggles across

Canada. The 1968 CUS national conference declared that their demands were based not on "a belief that students constitute an elite, but the principle that control over one's material environment is a fundamental democratic right. We therefore must support the exercise of that right by other groups."

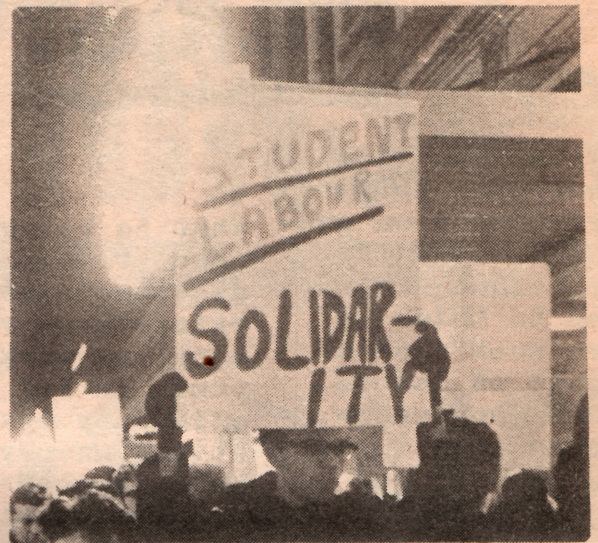
Solidarity was expressed for the Vietnamese NLF in line with the physical disruptions of campus recruitment by Dow Chemical, Hawker Siddeley and other war merchants.

Between the arrest of 114 students at Simon Fraser and the destruction of the computer centre at Sir George Williams, mass actions for university democratization occurred across Canada. There were also one-shot efforts at student-labour alliances through strike support and public distribution of special campus papers.

Aroused conservative campus elements joined the bourgeois news media in building a backlash of hostility. Student militants found their loose organizations incapable of regaining the offensive. While CUS collapsed some radicals factionalized in pursuit of firmer Marxist ideology and tighter group discipline.

Widening understanding of U.S. control of Canada, identification with the Vietnamese NLF and interest in the Chinese Cultural Revolution, led to new interest in Maoist ideas and to anti-U.S. imperialist strategies.

- russ rothney



The Vancouver-based Progressive Workers Movement, which formed after a rift in the CP during the early Sino-Soviet dispute, gained influence. The Internationalists, originally a UBC group, pushed east with rigid standards of who was on what side. They promised "death to Trudeau, lackey of U.S. imperialism" and struggled bitterly with just about every other left tendency. In 1970 they claimed the title of "Communist Party of Canada (Marxist - Leninist)".

In Toronto a group which included former SUPA and PWM members started the Canadian Liberation Movement. It has concentrated on the fight for Canadian as opposed to continental labour unions and on the call for an 85% Canadian quota on university faculties.

Under the influence of its U.S. counterpart, the YS plays down the concept of Canada as a colony of the U.S. in favour of an "anti-capitalist" line. The Canadian Party of Labour has resisted Canadian anti-imperialist struggle on the assumption that it will weaken international working class solidarity.

With high unemployment, the "anti-monopoly" CP is again trying to field a Young Communist League.

Other activists from the campus unrest period have left universities for broader, community movements. Results can be seen in the Women's Liberation Movement, the National Farmers Union, the NDP Waffle, and in the move for Canadian rank-and-file union control, as opposed to bureaucratic AFL-CIO domination. A host of left community papers also have collections of progressive university drop-outs and students.

Since 1968, socialist liberation consciousness has also reached into Indian and Metis communities, among increasingly youthful unemployed and welfare rights groups, and into high-schools.

What the pro-imperialist, bourgeois media describes as a decline in radicalism, really amounts to a relatively undramatic broadening out process.

Power to the people through struggle for an independent socialist Canada!

Women

This is a questionnaire to help reports focus on generally the same topics. But feel free to think up more questions or expand on issues.

How many women are in your local? How did you get together? Describe projects attempted and how you faced problems of too much work, lack of experience, leadership, or discipline. How do you help women to catch up to the men on socialist theory, current political issues and organizing skills? If there is not co-operation between NDY women and waffle women explain why not. Give a class analysis of both NDY women's groups and Waffle women's groups.

What is being done about the contradictions class raises? Have you done any work with women in NDP constituency associations? Have you been stopped by differences in class or differences in politics? How did you resolve the problem of the dual allegiance of women who work in locals as well as in women's groups?

What are the possibilities of an affiliation or a united front with Women's Liberation? You are welcome to give a report on any organizing done with Women's Liberation, trade union women to add to the collective experience of the group.

- norma sheridan & helen nelson



Read me first

This is a suggestion as to how we can benefit from convention sessions. ALL people coming to the convention should try to report as individuals or groups. The reports should be written and should deal with concrete failures and successes, not with abstract issues. The reports should stress organizing and techniques of organizing both inside and outside the NDY/P. When compiling reports please consider your responses to the following articles.

Waffle vs. NDY?

by dave hall

The NDY is a part of the left in the Party. Should the NDY try to remain a separate left force or should it become the youth branch of the Waffle? The arguments for the former: it is safer for the organization, it has a totally different role to play in the Party, it would alienate youth members not as far "left" as the Waffle. These arguments are backed by attacks on the Waffle's elitism and academic nature. The other extreme sees the NDY as a paper organization kept alive for tactical reasons, while organizational

priorities belong to the Waffle. They see the Waffle as the only truly socialist element in the NDP, that all socialists must build; the alternative being to weaken the left by default, or to stab it in the back by joining with the right in its denunciations of the Waffle's elitism and academic nature.

The answer is twofold. The Waffle is the only socialist force in the Party, so all socialists should work to shape, build, and direct it. Its elitism and intellectualism must be combatted, but we must build the left in

the party. This means that inside the Party the NDY must support the Waffle firmly and openly. Also the function of the Youth section to organize youth still exists, and so we must have our own organization and a dedication to work for socialism in this way. And where the actions of the NDY and Waffle overlap, we must co-operate fully and not fight over sectional privileges. It's the same struggle and if we work together as comrades, and not as rivals, the inevitable difficulties can be dealt with.

working class politics

by gord cleveland

High Schools

by steve watson

There is often talk in the NDY of holding educationals and study groups in schools. I found however, that it is difficult to get students to an educational, especially if it was called that.

As an alternative I made myself known around my school by struggling everywhere and I had students coming to me with questions. I believe that I contributed more to the political education of students by arguing

with teachers in class, talking to students, etc., than a series of educationals could.

I have also found that confrontation breeds consciousness. For example, the NDY local at Gordon Bell High School in Winnipeg sponsored a programme to get sex education and birth control information into the school. Many non-NDYers who were involved with the project saw firsthand how the system works and that they were not considered important.

The NDY's political practice in the working class is at a low ebb. Serious re-evaluation is again called for. A mid-June strike support action by the Toronto NDY raises the problems well. Twenty or so of us came out at five a.m. for a week and a half, brought out other leftists, had a couple of our number arrested, and boosted morale on the picket line. But the strike settlement was poor and no political work has followed up on our new contacts.

The Ontario NDY has had a theoretical working class orientation for

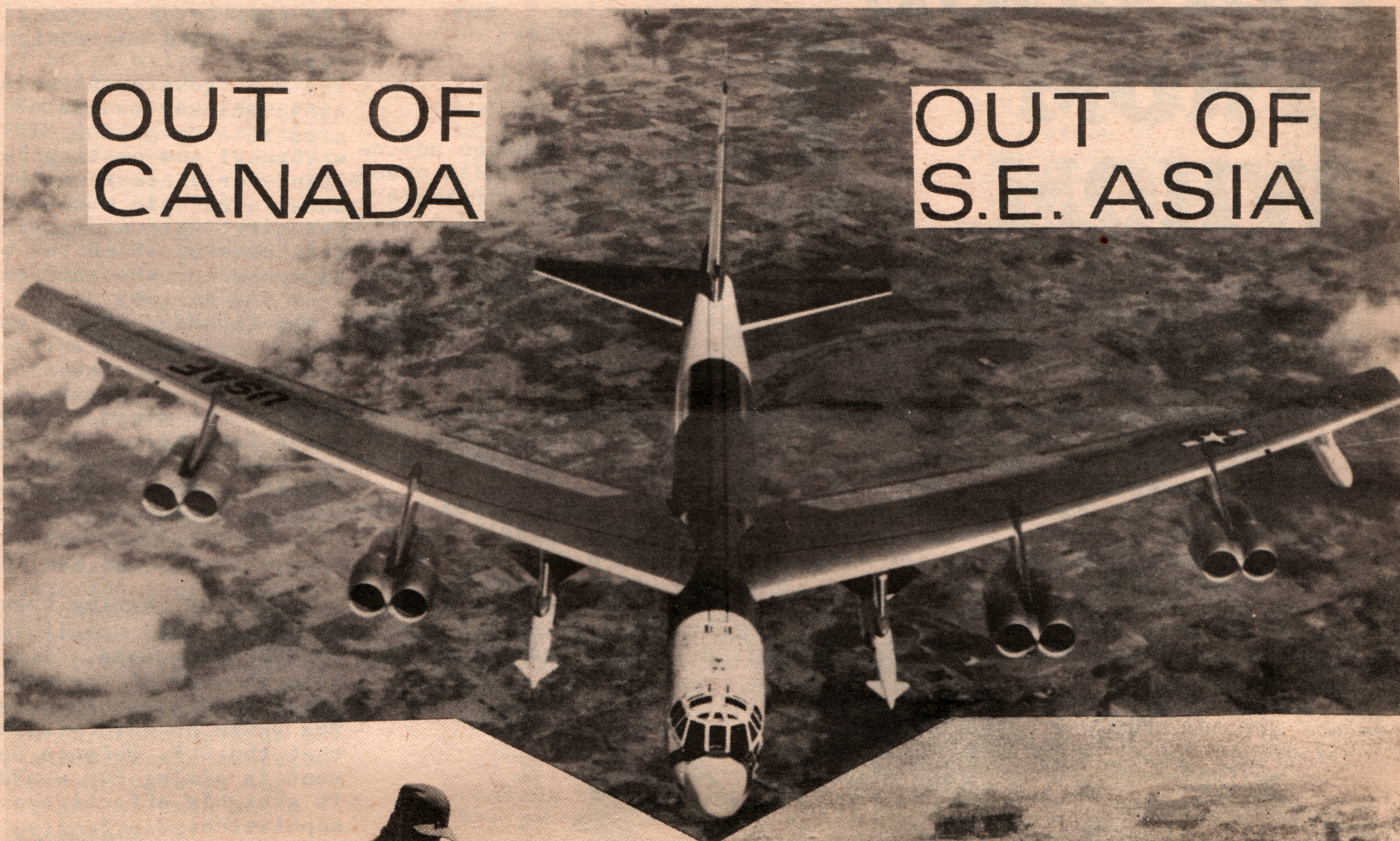
some years and has even had a couple of clubs based on young industrial workers. But we have never been critical of ourselves for giving passive almost mindless support to economist struggles. Although our proletarian orientation has helped us avoid petit-bourgeois student self-centredness, our attitudes to the working class have been more romantic than political. Our broad theoretical understandings about exploitation of the working class have not been translated into specific long-term strategies or

a clear understanding of the specific tactics we

should adopt. Our political practice has become a duty, a bow to the Mecca of the proletariat rather than the political work of serious socialists leading in a revolutionary direction. This federal convention should help us understand our mistakes and take the first steps towards making the NDY a more tightly-knit and effective socialist youth group.

OUT OF
CANADA

OUT OF
S.E. ASIA



To gain Canadian independence we must ally ourselves with those who are fighting US imperialism wherever B-52's fly.

To help the people of Indo - China we must support the socialist struggle for our own independence.

WEATHERVANE

VOLUME 2, NUMBER 5

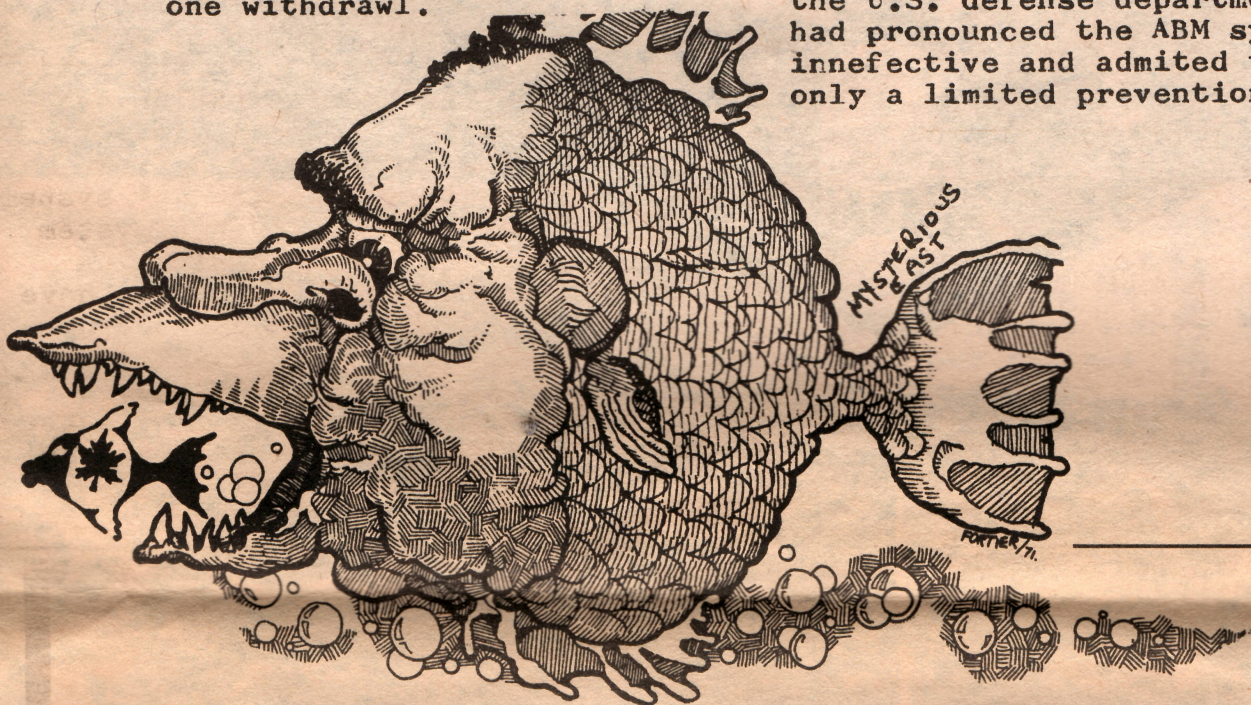
AUGUST 1971

MANITOBA NEW
DEMOCRATIC YOUTH

WINNIPEG

DEFENCE FROM WHOM ?

Where is the logic that prompts Trudeau's government to spend one hundred and thirty-nine million dollars annually on an obsolete defence pact with a very provocative posture? The thirteen years that NORAD has been in existence have seen the United States reduce its commitment by one-third, while Canada makes no move at a cutback, let alone withdrawal.



sac over manitoba

What is SAC doing over Manitoba? This is the version the Strategic Air Command is giving.

Bomber crews must be kept at combat ready so Radar Bomb Scoring (RBS) is used to test the effectiveness of all crews. This does not entail the actual dropping of anything but rather, highly sophisticated electronic apparatus scores the accuracy of simulated bomb drops. The target can be anything in the "eyes" of the radar devices. These are permanent RBS bases but also semi-mobile sites consisting of five trailer vans. It is such a "semi-mobile" site that is parked near Ninga, Manitoba. Scoring bomb missions with radar gives crews realistic training in the use of radar bombing against all kinds of targets, day and night in all kinds of weather. By using RBS units two purposes are achieved -- SAC bomber crews are scored for accuracy, and ground based technicians receive training in detecting high and low flying jet bombers. Runs against RBS targets are made by SAC B-52s and FB-

111s, both of which can penetrate defenses from either high or low altitudes: Low altitude missions remain at least 500 feet above the terrain and fly at subsonic speed, which cause no sonic booms.

For six months this will be going on over Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Penetration of Canada will be 20-30 miles for a distance of approximately 200 miles.

ndp resolution

Whereas the proposed U.S.A.F. training project will be carried out at heights as low as 500 feet over a six month period beginning July 28; and

Whereas these flights will occur over populated areas such as Melita, Deloraine, Killarney and Boissevain and district with the possibility of a crash causing civilian casualties; and

Whereas conservationists are concerned about the effect of such flights on wildlife and wildfowl, especially over Whitewater Lake; and

Whereas such training flights are an unnecessary disturbance of the peace and quiet of Canadian citizens,

Therefore be it resolved that we urge the provincial and federal governments to use their influence with the Strategic Air Command to have these flights cancelled.

-SOUTH-WEST MANITOBA NDP REGIONAL COUNCIL

In 1964, the Johnson administration declared NORAD obsolete. Several SAC (Strategic Air Command) bases were closed across the U.S. that year due to a devaluation of SAC's capacities and usefulness.

NORAD has been obsolete since the introduction of the ICBM. The Dew Line is incapable of detecting ICBMs while the development of over-the-horizon radar has negated its limited value against manned bombers.

In 1968, twenty-three American antibomber missile bases were closed. A year earlier, the U.S. defense department had pronounced the ABM system ineffective and admitted that only a limited prevention of

ICBM penetration was possible. Emphasis was put on building a second strike force. A new missile capable of carrying a multiple warhead was designed (MIRV).

The U.S. government, in early 1969, quickly escalated the arms race by making MIRV operational and putting forth plans for a new intercontinental strategic bomber and a new air-to-ground missile for SAC bombers, which can be launched one thousand miles from its target.

The Canadian public was made aware, by debate in the U.S. Senate, that if the ABM missiles were used to detonate incoming missiles, it would be over Canadian territory. The decision to locate these missiles immediately south of the Canadian border, as indicated by the U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defence, was undertaken for the purposes of testing them over isolated areas, namely the Prairie Provinces. But, perhaps the use of the ABM is other than strictly defensive. The seven hundred missiles that the U.S. Defence Department is aiming for would make it a highly effective and sophisticated offensive weapon.

Despite, the fact that NORAD is obsolete and its maintenance is provocative,

WE HAVE SOME PEOPLE POWER . . .
NEED SOME FINANCIAL POWER TO
FOR THIS TABLOID & RALLY EXPENSES. PLEASE SEND CONTRIBUTIONS TO
Manitoba NDY Sack SAC Fund,
256 Langside St., Winnipeg 1.

there are those who contend we should remain in NORAD, so as to maintain our influence on US military policy decisions. But just how much influence do we have? It is naive to think that a small power in a military alliance with a super-power is going to be at all persuasive. The very structure of Norad is indicative of this. The commander of NORAD is American, owing his first responsibility to the President. The operational commander has the authority to move any of NORAD's forces, including those from Canada, from one area to another, even across the international border.

This accounts for the present situation of SAC's using airspace over Southern Manitoba. While the Canadian Air Force has no control over SAC, it can be deployed by NORAD into Canadian air space.

Overriding principles of consultation were laid forth by both governments in 1965. In brief, these state that before any decisions can be reached, both partners shall be informed well in advance, and a mutual decision shall be concluded giving full weight to each one's special interests.

How well has the U.S. adhered to these principles? In October, 1962, a naval blockade was put around Cuba. All U.S. forces were put on

the alert and ICBMs were readied for launching. Canada was notified only shortly before President Kennedy went on National television.

The Kennedy administration in 1962, tried to force a nuclear role on the Canadian military. Ottawa's refusal to back the U.S. policy in S.E. Asia and Cuba culminated in Kennedy's sending General Norstad to Ottawa in early 1963 to attack the Canadian government for its stand on nuclear weapons. After a trip to the states, Liberal opposition leader Lester Pearson reversed his party's stand on nuclear weapons for Canada and attacked the Diefenbaker government.

The ABM system was made public in early autumn, 1967. An early release showed part of this deployment inside Canada. The Liberal government denied that Canada would take part in any such deployment and in fact that ABM was not a part of NORAD. This was completely contrary to U.S. statements.

It later came out in the commons that a week prior to the public statement in the U.S., Mr. Hellyer, Minister of Defence, was in Washington being "informed" of the already made decision. So much for consultation!

In February of 1968 the Secretary of Defence, Robert McNamara announced a complete revamping of NORAD's anti-bomber warning and defence system. A new fighter-interceptor would be used. The DEW LINE was to be replaced with a combination of an Airborne Warning and Control System and over-the-horizon radar.

What was the Canadian government's response? Silence, at first! Then the Honorable Leo Cadieux stated that indeed the DEW Line, along with the Bomarc missiles, was to be phased out. A few days later Mr. Cadieux stated that the new system did not include Canadian participation. Another contradiction of U.S. statements. consultation?

Nixon's announcement in the spring of 1969 that the ABM system was to proceed brought the response from the Prime Minister that Canada was informed from time to time, but not consulted by the U.S. ABM plans. Trudeau took the position that participation was mandatory. After a visit to Washington, the word from Ottawa was that the ABM system solely a U.S. defence system not requiring consultation with Canada. It seems to have eluded the Canadian government that the ABM system should be making use of NORAD's core warning system, and any interception of missiles would be over Canadian soil.

PEOPLE'S SACK SAC RALLY



AUGUST 28 TH

6:30 P.M.

MEMORIAL PARK



MUSIC - PEOPLE'S THEATRE - FREE - SPEAKERS - ROCK - RAP - FOLK - FREE - ZONK

A LITTLE HISTORY

The following excerpts are from James Eayrs' "In Defence of Canada". The defence scheme was deoperationalized with the establishment of the Joint Defense Board at Ogdenburg, New York in 1940. The document provides revealing historical insight into Canada-U.S. relations.

PROBABLE U.S. ACTION Main Objectives

The main objective of the U.S. force would undoubtedly be Montreal and on to Ottawa. The next important objective of the United States would be the occupation of the Ontario Peninsula, including the cities of Toronto and Hamilton. The other objectives at which the American Land Forces would be moved against would be Quebec, Winnipeg, the island of Vancouver and South Western British Columbia, i.e. the area including Vancouver and New Westminster.

The grain growing provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which now have a large percentage of Americans are especially attractive to the United States, and there is just a possibility that they might make the conquest of these Provinces their ultimate objective...

First attempt invasion of Canada-- Mode of

It is considered that the first attempt of the invasion of Canada would take place as mentioned above by the use of Flying Columns, to carry out a great strategical stroke to catch unawares before the Canadian Militia was mobilized. If this were not successful, it is considered that there would be a period elapsing of possibly a couple of weeks before a determined effort would be made to advance on Canada by Divisions of All Arms...

Section 2: General Instructions for Offensive Action

...Prairie Command...should converge towards Fargo in North Dakota...and then continue a general advance in the direction of Minneapolis and St. Paul. The occupation of Minneapolis and St. Paul would cut most of the lines leading to Duluth...and would have a tendency to protect our railway communications through the Kenora and Rainy River Districts...



NDY

CONVENTION

AUGUST 28 to 31

WINNIPEG

information:

NDY centre
256 Langside St.

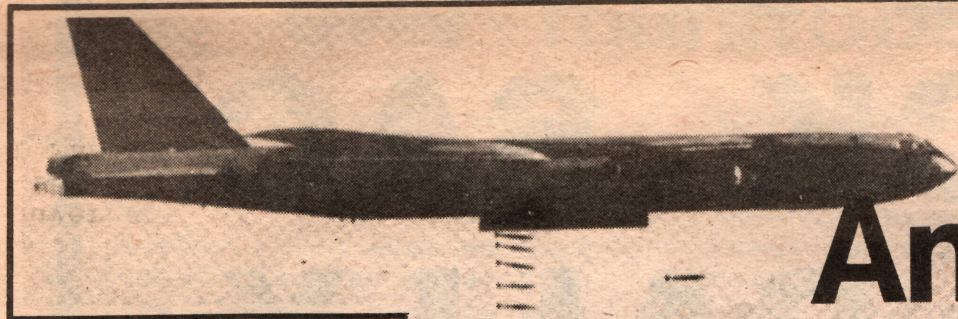
WINNIPEG COMMUNITY
SOCIALIST LIBRARY

OPEN EVERY DAY 1:30 - 10:00

256 LANGSIDE (ph. 775-5480)
(between portage & Broadway)

6. CONFRONTATIONS: AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 1968

note date ←



June 30th, 1968 started out as a quiet day in Naicam, Saskatchewan, a small city about 120 miles north of Regina. The U.S. Strategic Air Command's "Radar Bomb Scoring Express" had been around for some time with their giant B-52 bombers flying overhead frequently, but everyone had nervously accepted that by now. Besides, they had no choice.

Why the Colonel J. Sutherland and Brown Voluntary Brigade? The members explained it this way.

egic Air Command's Radar Bomb Scoring Express is now stationed at Naicam and giant B-52's come zooming in daily bombing runs."

Bombing takes us for granted

"But we must keep in mind that all these men together, as a SAC unit represent another extension of American control into Canadian affairs, another instance of the willingness of the Canadian government to forget about its own affairs."

But things began to liven up when the Colonel J. Sutherland Brown Voluntary Brigade came marching into town. Followed by television cameramen and reporters, the Brigade began preparations for its own military manoeuvres.

Major threat is Americans

"Our brigade honours J. Sutherland Brown, former Director of Military Operations and Intelligence of the Department of External Affairs. Brown maintained that 'the principal external threat to the security of Canada lies in the possibility of armed invasion by the forces of the United States'. Brown's predictions now seem to be coming true: the Strat-

The Americans weren't using real bombs of course. They were practicing, and the SAC personnel stationed at Naicam were testing the accuracy of the men in the B-52's. The Americans were using Naicam because there was no more "unfamiliar territory" in the United States, according to SAC.

Said brigade members. "We won't accept the idea that the U.S. Air Force can move in anywhere in our country at will and set up a military base. And we won't let ourselves become complicit in the barbarism that the American military now represents."

"This also happens to be our country," they said. "The stationing of the bomb scoring express here takes Canada for granted, her resources, her land, and -- if things continue this way -- her people."

Members of the brigade were from the Saskatchewan New Democratic Youth. They explained to the people of Naicam that they agreed the American personnel were nice guys. They also agreed that business in Naicam really benefits from their presence.

The province's premier, Ross Thatcher disagreed. He believes that Americans are our best friends because they've got lots of money. The NDY and the Sutherland Brigade were careful to point out, however, the reality of the situation. With American funds comes American troops.

The Voluntary Brigade had to act to "protect our national independence and drive this invader from our soil". Too bad, there haven't been more J. Sutherland Brown's in Canadian history.

Jean McGuire, vice-president of the Saskatchewan New Democratic Youth, read an eviction notice to the flabbergasted commander. But he wasn't in a position, you understand, to agree to the eviction. For the sake of good relations, he agreed to hand out a Brigade pamphlet to his men.

Americans bomb Saskatchewan